

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXVII

ATLANTA GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1895.

BLACK ON FINANCE.

Georgia's Congressman from the Tenth Makes a Telling Speech.

CROWDED GALLERIES LISTEN

Criticisms Against the Carlisle Reform Bill Are Reviewed.

DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL TENDER

The Decision of the Supreme Court Not in Harmony with His Party's Doctrine. Congress at Work Again.

Washington, January 3.—(Special)—James C. C. Black covered himself with glory in the house of representatives this morning. There was a big audience present to witness the reassembling of the house.

Mr. Black was the first speaker of the day. It was a set speech delivered with most oratorial effect, equaling the great effort he made upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Ben Hill statue in Atlanta several years ago. Mr. Black spoke from the center of the democratic side. He wore a simple black sack suit. When he started he attracted but little attention, but in two minutes the house and galleries were all attention and for an hour and a half he held everything.

His brief history of the financial doctrines of the various presidents, his wonderfully lucid and strong argument for state banks and his final announcement that the only real function of the government was the coining of gold and silver elicited much applause.

Indeed, the Augusta congressman made a name for himself by his speech today. He came here with a reputation. Today was the first full opportunity he has had to demonstrate his title to it. He did it and did it grandly. Congratulations and plaudits have been showered upon him this evening.

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FLAGLER CAN STAY

Mitchell Recalls His Approval of the Texas Requisition Papers.

HE YIELDS TO THE STRONG PRESSURE

Florida's Governor Reconsiders and Does the Proper Thing.

HOGG MUST MAKE OUT A BETTER CASE

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"Last night I made up my mind to decline myself." Washburn expressed surprise and referred to the Albert Lea speech, to the numerous letters to him, saying that he (Nelson) would not be a candidate and to the impression which Nelson had allowed to go over the state before the election that he was not a candidate.

"I never said that I would support you," said Nelson.

"Very truly," replied Washburn, "but you said that you would not be a candidate against me, and in a letter told me that you would lay no obstacle in my path."

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"She has more sense than Billy Breckinridge and his man Friday, B. F. Butterworth and Charles Still and Little Johnnie Shirley all put together. She cleaned out the whole gang and did not lie once, like all of them did."

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Moore's manner showed his indifference to the matter and Shirley evidently abused Moore, who invited the lawyer to leave his office. Shirley refused to do so. Moore then said he would leave and started toward the door. Shirley by this time was livid with rage and, jumping in the air, smashed Moore over the head with his cane. He struck so hard that the cane broke in two. Shirley then left his hand grabbed Moore's right ear and pulled them out and then Moore grabbed his assailant around the arms, holding him so he could do no more violence. When the little lawyer had cooled down somewhat he let go of Shirley and laid him on the floor. Moore was not badly injured but his hair was thick. He says he has no intention of having Shirley arrested.

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"Of course not, but I do say as far as you are concerned I have a prescriptive right to do this," he said.

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CLARK HAS TWO PLUMS.

Dame Fortune Comes His Way All at Once.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 3.—(Special)—Hon. Frank Clark, of Tampa, who was today nominated by President Cleveland to be United States attorney for the southern district of Florida, has just received another appointment from the attorney general, that of assistant attorney general for the eastern district of Louisiana, to represent the government before the United States court of appeals in all cases arising in the southern district of Florida and appealed to that court. He has been directed to go to New Orleans on January 17th and argue the appeal case of the forty Cubans who were ordered deported from Key West by Secretary Carlisle for violation of the contract labor laws. They applied to the United States court for a writ of habeas corpus and United States District Attorney Patterson held that the decision of the secretary of the treasury was final and that the United States court had no authority to inquire into the case. Judge Locke ruled differently and released the Cubans from custody on a writ of habeas corpus. The case was appealed by the government and now comes up for trial before the circuit court here on January 14th, an assistant district attorney will be appointed to represent the government in this district while Mr. Clark is in New Orleans.

Featherweights Fight.

Cleveland, O., January 3.—George Siddons, the well-known eastern featherweight, and Johnny Lavack, of Columbus, O., fought a twelve round draw before the Cleveland Athletic Club tonight. Both men were badly punished.

Burrows for the Short Term.

Lansing, Mich., January 3.—Representative Julius G. Burrows was nominated tonight for the short term senatorship on the second ballot. The vote stood: Burrows, 70; John Patton, 25; S. S. Olds, 23; J. Hubbell, 4. The term will expire March 4, 1896.

Earthquakes in Italy.

Rome, January 3.—A violent earthquake

Burke county's official returns show that the democrats carry the county by a 1,072 majority. They elect George O. Warnock, clerk; C. W. Hurst, sheriff; J. M. Ward,

advocacy of the bill, and Adams of Pennsylvania in opposition.

An animated colloquy occurred between Mr. Adams and Mr. Warner, of New York, respecting the operation of the McKinley law upon the wags of Pennsylvania coal miners with which the proceedings of the afternoon closed.

The house adjourned at 4:45 o'clock until tomorrow.

E. W. E.

WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

Enough to Keep It Very Busy Until the 4th of March.

Washington, January 3.—Congress assembled today after the holiday recess, and, it is presumed, the sessions will not continue right along until the 4th of March at noon. If the programme is to be carried out, much legislation will have to be crowded into the fifty-one working days that still remain before the dissolution of the fifty-third congress.

Nothing important will be done this week. Chancery cases will be heard for an adjournment of the senate Friday until Monday. Early in the session the democrats held a caucus and decided to take action upon legislative subjects involving the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona; the establishment of a voluntary banking system; the passage of a resolution requiring a vote on the election of United States senators by the people; revision of the currency system; and the Nicaraguan canal bill. Of these only the last named has been considered, and it still maintains the place of unfinished business. The bill may pass one house, but its warmest friends do not look for its enactment into a law by the affirmative action of both houses of congress at this session.

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1895.

Stick to Georgia.

It is to be hoped that none of our Georgia farmers will be misled by the circulators advertising Texas and Mexico, which are now being scattered all over the state.

Texas is a fine state, it is true, but people can do just as well or better right here in Georgia, and those who are already here will find it bad policy to emigrate. As for Mexico, it would seem that Georgians would hardly need the advice to stay away from a country which wholly unsuited to him.

Our climate, soil and other natural advantages are all that could be desired, and in no state in the union can the people do just as well or better right here in Georgia, and those who are already here will find it bad policy to emigrate. As for Mexico, it would seem that Georgians would hardly need the advice to stay away from a country which wholly unsuited to him.

Our advice to both old and is to stick to Georgia. We are in the van of progress, forging rapidly ahead, increasing in wealth and population, and we shall be among the first to feel and reap the benefits that will come with the return of good times.

Many a man who has moved far away from Georgia has returned sadder and wiser for his experience, and there are many others who would gladly come back if they were able.

Stick to old Georgia—there is not a better state in the union!

It's a Game of Bluff.

Look at the statement that members of the bond-forcing syndicate called on Mr. Cleveland and demanded the resignation of Mr. Carlisle may be taken with every large grain of salt. We have no doubt the story is circulating in Washington, and there may be credulous people in that city who believe it, but the story shows the trade-mark of the inventor on the face of it.

Georgia and Nebraska.

It is very gratifying to see Georgia's response to Governor Norther's appeal for donations of supplies for the starving people of Nebraska.

The appeal is worthy of the big-hearted man from whom it comes, and the response is worthy of the people who made it. Georgia's answer is prompt and generous, and it is hearty and sympathetic.

In no other way can our people better show their gratitude to the providence which has blessed them with abundant crops than by dividing their bountiful stores with those who are on the verge of famine.

The supplies which Georgia is preparing to send to Nebraska will get there probably when they are most needed, and they will carry gladness and comfort to many a farmhouse then anybody, and none of the crowd are bold enough to go before Mr. Cleveland and demand Carlisle's resignation on that account.

The whole affair will turn out to be a farce, which is to be employed as a means to force congress to carry out its legislation satisfactory to the eastern money power.

The milk in the cocoanut may be colored by shaking it a little bit. It is said that Mr. Cleveland is very angry with the Wall street meddlers and that he will send a message to congress urging them to pass the Carlisle currency law with some amendments. This is the talk of Washington.

But the great trouble is that there is no Carlisle plan. Mr. Carlisle went in plan that had been endorsed by Mr. Cleveland, but it didn't suit the banks. This being so, Mr. Springer's bull calf and booby committee laid the scheme on the shelf, and substituted for it a series of amendments to the present law. Mr. Carlisle agreed to the changes, which were all against the interests of the people and in the interests of the banks.

In spite of the servility of Mr. Springer's hooby committee and the compliance of Mr. Carlisle, the Wall street usurpers are not satisfied, and so, according to current reports, they have boldly demanded the resignation of Mr. Carlisle. According to current reports, Mr. Cleveland is very angry at their audacity, and proposes, in a special message, to take the bull by the horns.

There is only one way for Mr. Cleveland to show that he is tired of the audacity of the banks, and that is to include in his message a peremptory demand on the democratic congress to carry out the financial pledge of the democratic platform.

Will he do this? Wait and see. Thus far Mr. Cleveland's financial policy has been wholly and altogether against the interests of the people and in favor of the Wall street banks. He has placed the country on the single gold standard by forcing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He has opened the gates of the people's treasury to the Wall street syndicates and other eastern money combinations. And he has forced these syndicates and combinations to force bond issues and to place the people of this country an unscrupulous, untimely and unlawful burden

of debt. Now we are not abusing Mr. Cleveland, though we have no doubt that such of the cuckoos as have feathers left on them, will rise up and make the charge. It is an abuse of a man to state his policy and to give a list of his public performances.

We say, therefore, to those who imagine from the Washington reports that the administration proposes to antagonize Wall street to wait and see. Wall street is clamoring for the retirement of the greenback and legal tender notes, and the placing of the whole power of the government to issue notes and currency in the hands of the banks and their syndicates. Will Mr. Cleveland denounce this scheme as it deserves to be denounced? Wait and see.

Meanwhile it will be an easy matter during the next few weeks to see men professing to be democrats urging in the most vehement way the carrying out of this Wall street scheme. The lines have been drawn and we shall shortly know who stand with the people and who stand with the money power. We are on the eve of a great political battle. It will not be fought out in this congress or in the next, but before the people in 1896.

Meanwhile the democratic party is still without a leader and drifting among breakers.

Points About Extradition.

The governor of New York knew what he was about when he refused to surrender Mr. Flagler to the Texas authorities, and the governor of Florida was wrong in pursuing the opposite course.

The second section of article 4 of the constitution of the United States says that "a person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

Section 5278 of the Revised Statutes is to the effect:

"Whoever the executive authority of any state or territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice of the executive authority of any state, or territory to which such person has fled, and shall produce a copy of an indictment found or affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory, showing that the person charged in the indictment is subject to the laws of the state or territory to which such person has fled, to cause him to be arrested and secured, and cause notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he appears."

The embassies and defalcations in the United States during the last year amount to the largest total of any year since 1873. When the Tribune began reporting the figures, the sum total was \$2,000,000 greater than in 1873, but in 1884 the aggregate is \$25,291,125, being \$2,000,000 greater than in 1883, and 14 per cent greater than the \$22,150,000 reported for 1884, which was the largest since 1873 till it was surpassed last year. The aggregate of embassies and defalcations in 1884 is \$27,112,125, of which \$2,000,000 more sum for sums due, \$50,000 and less than \$100,000, \$25, for \$7 more than \$100,000 and less than \$50,000 each, 4 for more than \$50,000 and less than a million each, and 10 each of which exceeded a million each. The largest sum due in the year was the \$18,933,622 reported for 1882 and 14 per cent greater than the \$22,150,000 reported for 1884, which was the largest since 1873 till it was surpassed last year. 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ATLANTA, GA., January 4, 1895.

Stick to Georgia.

It is to be hoped that none of our Georgia farmers will be misled by the circuses advertising Texas and Mexico, which are now being scattered all over the state.

Texas is a fine state, it is true, but people can do just as well or better right here in Georgia, and those who are already here will find it bad policy to emigrate. As for Mexico, it would seem that Georgians would hardly need the advice to stay away from a country so wholly unsuited to them.

Our climate, soil and other natural advantages are all that could be desired, and in no state in the union can the farmers enjoy a greater share of prosperity if they will go to work in the right way. Then, our transportation facilities, our numerous markets, our institutions and our society should be considered. The average farmer who gives up all these and jumps blindly into a distant state or country is doing a very unwise thing. He may prosper, but the chances are against him for many long years.

Our advice to both young and old is to stick to Georgia. We are in the van of progress, forging rapidly ahead, increasing in wealth and population, and we shall be among the first to feel and reap the benefits that will come with the return of good times.

Many a man who has moved far away from Georgia has returned sadder and wiser for his experience, and there are many others who would gladly come back if they were able.

Stick to old Georgia—there is not a better state in the union.

It's a Game of Bluff?

We took the statement that members of the bond-forcing syndicate called on Mr. Carlisle and demanded the resignation of Mr. Carlisle may be taken with a very large grain of salt. We have no sound the story is circulating in Washington, and there may be credulous people in that city who believe it, but the story shows the trade-mark of the inventor on the face of it.

The Wall street usurers have plenty of gall, but they have not gall enough to go to Mr. Cleveland and demand the resignation of Mr. Carlisle. There could be but one reason why these Wall street usurers should desire the resignation of Mr. Carlisle, namely, that he has faithfully and laboriously carried out the views of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle has never ventured to make public a plan or suggestion unless it had first received the president's approval. This the Wall street usurers know better than anybody, and none of the crowd bold enough to go before Mr. Cleveland and demand Carlisle's resignation on that account.

The whole affair will turn out to be a farce, which is to be employed as a tool to force congress to carry out legislation satisfactory to the eastern money power.

The milk in the cocoanut may be lowered by shaking it a little bit. It is said that Mr. Cleveland is very angry with the Wall street meddlers and that he will send a message to congress urging them to pass the Carlisle currency law with some amendments. This is the talk of Washington.

But the great trouble is that there is no Carlisle plan. Mr. Carlisle sent in a plan that had been endorsed by Mr. Cleveland, but it didn't suit the banks. This being so, Mr. Springer's bull calf and both committees laid the scheme on the shelf, and substituted for it a series of amendments to the present law. Mr. Carlisle agreed to the changes, which were all against the interests of the people and in the interests of the banks.

In spite of the servility of Mr. Springer's booby committee and the compliance of Mr. Carlisle, the Wall street usurers are not satisfied, and so, according to current reports, they have boldly demanded the resignation of Mr. Carlisle. Also, according to current reports,

Cleveland is very angry at their activity, and proposes, in a special message, to take the bull by the horns.

The only one way for Mr. Cleveland to show that he is tired of the anxiety of the banks, and that is to include in his message a peremptory demand on the democratic congress to carry the financial pledge of the demon.

Will he? Wait and see. Thus far Mr. Cleveland's financial policy has been wholly and altogether against the interests of the people and in favor of the Wall street banks. He has placed the country on the single gold standard by forcing the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He has opened the gates of the people's treasury to the Wall street syndicates and other eastern money combinations. And he has admitted these syndicates and combinations to force bond issues and to place the people of this country in an unnecessary, untimely and unlawful burden

of debt. Now we are not abusing Mr. Cleveland, though we have no doubt that such of the cuckoos as have feathers left on them, will rise up and make the charge. It is no abuse of a man to state his policy and to give a list of his public performances.

We say, therefore, to those who imagine from the Washington reports that the administration proposed to antagonize Wall street to wait and see. Wall street is clamoring for the retirement of the greenback and legal tender notes, and the placing of the whole power of the government to issue notes and currency in the hands of the banks and their syndicates. Will Mr. Cleveland denounce this scheme as it deserves to be denounced? Wait and see.

Meanwhile it will be an easy matter during the next few weeks to see men professing to be democrats urging in the most vehement way the carrying out of this Wall street scheme. The lines have been drawn and we shall shortly know who stand with the people and who stand with the money power. We are on the eve of a great political battle. It will not be fought out in this congress or in the next, but before the people in 1896.

Meanwhile the democratic party is still without a leader and drifting among breakers.

Points About Extradition.

The governor of New York knew what he was about when he refused to surrender Mr. Flager to the Texas authorities, and the governor of Florida was wrong in pursuing the opposite course.

The second section of article 4 of the constitution of the United States says that "a person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on the demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime."

Section 3275 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"Whether the executive authority of any state or territory demands any person as a fugitive from justice of the executive authority of any state, or territory to which such person has fled, and shall produce a copy of an indictment found or affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory, charging such person with an offence against the executive authority of any state or territory, then the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person has fled, to cause him to be arrested and secured, and to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear."

A close reading of these two extracts makes it plain that the person extradited must be a fugitive from justice who has fled from the state demanding his arrest. Now Mr. Flager is not a fugitive from justice. He has not fled from Texas, because he was never in that state.

The most important element of an extradition case is, therefore, lacking, and Governor Mitchell has acted properly in revoking the warrant for Mr. Flager's extradition.

Georgia and Nebraska.

It is very gratifying to see Georgia's response to Governor Norther's appeal for donations of supplies for the starving people of Nebraska.

The appeal is worthy of the people who made it. Georgia's answer is prompt and generous, and it is hearty and sympathetic.

In no other way can our people better show their gratitude to the providence which has blessed them with abundant crops than by dividing their bountiful stores with those who are on the verge of famine.

The supplies which Georgia is preparing to send to Nebraska will get there probably when they are most needed, and they will carry gladness and comfort to many a farmhouse on the frozen prairies. It is to be hoped that the Nebraskans will soon recover from their misfortunes, and get ahead when the next crop season ends.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Washington Capital tells an amusing anecdote about ex-Senator Reagan, of Texas. A short time before he left the senate one of his long-haired, slouchy constituents, with a voice like a fog horn (which he used to endear himself to), came to see Judge Reagan. The Texas statesman had then been in the senate a number of years. The hole in the creek and the lucid waters of the millpond had almost fallen from his memory. He had learned to enjoy the marble bathtubs, the silver spittoon, the diamond rings and the vice of the fumblers. He went sight-seeing with his influential fellow citizen, but after considerable exertion got away from him to refresh himself with his usual luxurious sponge bath. As he entered the bathroom he is reported to have said to the attendant: "You see that long-haired man going down the corridor? I had to tell him this was a committee room, where I had important business to transact. If he comes back for me before you get through with him, tell him I am not here."

If Mr. Cleveland is really mad with the banks we trust he will collar and cuff them.

He has come to a pretty pass if Mr. Carlisle is to be asked to resign by the Wall street usurers because he has been faithful in carrying out Mr. Cleveland's orders.

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Without a Parallel.

Some months ago Mr. Hall, standing on North Carolina soil, shot and killed Mr. Bryson, who was standing in Tennessee, just across the state line.

Hall was tried and convicted in North Carolina. On appeal this was reversed because "in contemplation of law" Hall was in Tennessee, where his victim was killed. He was then arrested as a fugitive from justice. The judge of the circuit court refused to order his discharge, but on appeal the supreme court decided that he must be discharged because he was not in Tennessee when the killing was done. A Raleigh special says:

"Justice Clark dissentents. Justice McRae is also in dissent, but the majority of the court in contemplation of law held that he cannot be tried in North Carolina in the same contemplation of law he must be a fugitive from justice, for he cannot be tried in Tennessee, but in North Carolina." He says: "Why did the mob occupying the Jersey side of the Hudson should shell the city of New York, or from the opposite side of the Delaware should capture Philadelphia?"

The Dennis, the Dutton, the Johnson, the

the Moore, the Wren, the Johnson, the

the Moore, the

THE DIRECTORS MEET

Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Exposition Directors Yesterday.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON IN THE MEETING

He Promised Full Co-Operation in All the Work of That Enterprise—Other Exposition Matters.

The fortnightly session of the exposition direction was characterized by several features of more than usual interest. There was quite a large amount of important business transacted, and Governor Atkinson, who is an ex-officio member of the board, attended his first meeting and outlined the course he intended to pursue toward the exposition, both officially and individually.

The governor stated that the state board would co-operate with the exposition in every respect, and that he was anxious to do all in his power as a citizen to further the movement. He said he participated in the meeting and announced that he would hereafter attend all the meetings. He is to be elected a member of the executive committee.

It Was Recommitted.

The motions of the executive committee came up for confirmation. The minutes contained a resolution introduced by the executive committee to the effect that no concession or privilege on the exposition grounds should be let to any director, officer or employee of the company, or to any corporation or firm in which any of the persons active participated.

This resolution excepted several concessions that had already been let in which directors were interested. Mr. T. B. Neal moved the motion that as the directors were the leading business men of the state and had a voice in many of the great business firms, such a resolution was not off a good many features and operate against the exposition. Mr. Alex. W. Smith took the contrary view and thought the resolution should stand as introduced by the executive committee. He said that every book ever written contained this principle and that it was a poor policy for any to contract with himself directly or indirectly.

Mr. J. C. Chamberlain agreed with Mr. Neal and thought the resolution should be left off competition and thought it should be sent back to the executive committee for reconsideration. Mr. Cabaniss also argued against the confirmation of the resolution on the ground that while the principle of it was right the application of it was absurd extreme and would be positively injurious to the exposition. He had taken the trouble to inquire what was the custom at the world's fair and had learned that almost every other nation was conservative and that even Director General Davis held a concession. It had been impossible to adopt such a rule at Chicago as every important line of industry was largely represented in the directors and to shut them out would be shut out competition. The same was true in Atlanta, as the fifty directors were the leaders in business in this city. An example of this was given by saying that under this rule it would be impossible for the exposition to compete with the Commercial Street Railroad Company as one of the directors was a leading stockholder of that company.

The matter was voted on and was referred to the executive committee for reconsideration.

A Motion for Cotton Pickers.

Directors Neal proposed that a model be offered for the best cotton picking machine and take a cotton patch be provided on the grounds for the practical operation of the machine. In that connection he called attention to the meeting soon to be held at Jackson, Miss., and said that that meeting might be interested to splendid advantage. Mr. Collier said that Captain James R. Wyllie, chairman of the grounds and buildings committee, had already proposed a similar motion. Governor Atkinson said that Governor Stone was heavily interested in making the convention a success. The object is to restrict the culture of cotton.

The motion was voted for and the inventors who have cotton picking machines, either in their brain or in reality, can bring them to the exposition.

President Collier's Statement.

Regarding the state exhibit President Collier said that he had a communication from a lumber firm, proposing to make a hand-some contribution of lumber to be used in the construction of the building and that R. L. Jones & Co., architects, of this city, and Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York, had very generally proffered to draw, free of charge, the designs for the state building. He and the further said that there would be a meeting of manufacturers on January 20th, to provide for the building and he thought it would be a success.

He stated that he had applications for space for collecting cities, exhibits from Atlanta, S. C., Columbia, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., and two others from Florida. The contracts recently awarded for the exposition buildings had been signed, bonds given to complete the buildings according to contract, by June 1st, and that the contractors had been paid. He also noted the fact that Mr. Moates, a responsible Atlanta builder, was the lowest bidder for the government building, and that it was so much under the estimate that there would be left of the appropriation money enough to build another building.

Ex-Governor Bullock moved a rising vote of thanks to Governor Atkinson for his presence and valuable suggestions.

TO COME UP MONDAY.

The Hearing of Harry Hill's Pardon Request Set for That Day.

Governor Atkinson will take up the Harry Hill case on next Monday.

Mr. Porter has written the governor that Monday would be agreeable to him, so on that day the showing and the argument pro and con will be made.

In addition to this Mr. Porter has written a letter setting forth fully the reasons why, in his opinion, Hill should be made to serve out the sentence which the court imposed for the forgery of which he was convicted. This letter is said to be a strong one, but the governor declines to give it to the public in advance of the hearing.

It is probable that the only argument against the pardon will be that contained in this letter—that it is an open question that side of the question, Hon. E. H. Hill and Hon. T. W. Tucker will appear in behalf of Hill.

Solicitor General Charley Hill has as yet replied officially to the governor's request for his opinion. Judge Clark, it will be remembered, declined to recommend the pardon.

One More Goos.

Mr. W. E. Quillian, long the acting clerk in the adjutant general's office, has been let out and Governor Atkinson has appointed Mr. W. E. Hatchet, of DeKalb county.

Mr. Quillian is one of the old admirals. He has been acting as watchman and clerk in the adjutant general's office for eleven years, his position being that of watchman, but the duties consisting principally in the work in the office of the adjutant general, who is also custodian of public buildings.

The Quillians have the governor's right to appoint all the watchmen and persons who come under the head of additional labor about the capitol. Heretofore Mr. Quillian has been appointed on the recommendation of the adjutant general, but

the governor wanted Mr. Hatchet to have the place.

The position is said to pay but \$25 a month.

An Ex-Representative Appointed.

The ordinary of Chattahoochee county is also ex-officio clerk of the superior court. A vacancy in that position arising by death, Governor Atkinson yesterday filled it by naming Hon. Matt Snyder, Gordy as the man. Gordy is a right lively contest for the office, but Mr. Gordy won.

Mr. Gordy was the last democratic representative from Chattahoochee. The county is now represented by a populist.

The appointment is regarded as a strong one for the party.

MAKES A STATEMENT.

Captain Ponder Tells How the Shortage with the Societies Occurred.

The story in yesterday's Constitution, telling of the shortage in the accounts of Captain J. M. Ponder, was the cause of great comment throughout the city, and especially among the brotherhood of secret organizations.

Captain Ponder's record and his years of usefulness with the orders which he represented caused one to doubt his sincerity. The members of the Golden Chain, Knights of the World and National Union are loath to believe that it was anything more than an unlucky irregularity in his accounts.

The governor stated that the state board would co-operate with the exposition in every respect, and that he was anxious to do all in his power as a citizen to further the movement. He said he participated in the meeting and announced that he would hereafter attend all the meetings. He is to be elected a member of the executive committee.

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It Will Be Presented by Mrs. Potter Tonight at the Grand.

"Charlotte Corday," which will be produced by Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bell tonight at the Grand, is a play founded on the story of the heroine of the French revolution, who slew the atrocious Marat, adhering strictly to history, it tells the story in a most dramatic and interesting way.

When Mrs. Potter was last evening she presented a copy of the play to the manager of the Grand.

The play is the chief no less than twelve episodes on the highway have been done by him in the last six weeks. Purse after purse was snatched, and in several instances he used force to accomplish his theft.

Mrs. Haden was his last victim. Two weeks ago he got into her room in the rear of the eastern house. She was knocked down and her purse grabbed. In the fall she was badly hurt.

The negro denied that he is the south side snatch thief, but the officers think they have strong evidence against him and will make an effort to have him identified by some of the ladies.

"SLEEPY" WAS SLY.

He Had a Record and Was the Head of an Active Gang of Burglars.

THOUGHT TO BE THE SNATCH THIEF

He Led a Marked Career for Six Weeks, and Got Away with the Purases of Many Ladies.

There is an individual in the station house with a record. He wears a light gray overcoat buttoned close up to the chin and a tattered wool hat pulled so far down that it hides half of his sable countenance. He has the appearance of being in a trance—a kind of somnambulistic stupor and his language is made up of inarticulate grunts.

His innate depravity and stolid indifference to everything in the world except ladies with money bags in their hands caused him to be considered the head of an active gang which has operated extensively.

To the members of the gang, he is known as "Sleepy." To those who know him as the man his misdeeds are as numerous as the kinks in his wool-enshrouded crum.

His arrest was almost a matter of chance. It came about in this way: a few weeks ago he had broken into a house in a new neighborhood, making a small amount of money. I regret the affair, of course, more than I can say. Here is a statement I have prepared for the press. I have nothing more to say:

"I have been the collecting officer for several years now. I have been a member of the police force for ten years and have enjoyed the confidence of the officers and members to such an extent that I was allowed to collect the dues and assessments and pay out the same. This continued for many years. I kept only one bank account, depositing the money of the different lodges in it, and my own money to my credit. I also advanced my money to the various lodges in order to keep them in good standing and secure their families in the event of death."

"I called the attention of the officers of the police force to the shortage. In checking the books, I found that I had not money enough on hand to settle the amount due. I regret the affair, of course, more than I can say. Here is a statement I have prepared for the press. I have nothing more to say:

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A NEW JAIL CERTAIN

It Will in All Probability Be Begun by Early Fall.

CHAIRMAN COLLIER IS FOR DIRECT TAX

Commissioners Spalding and Adair Favor the Same Plan.

ALL THREE TALK OF THE NEW JAIL

The People Have Not Voted Against the Building of a New Prison—They Simply Do Not Desire Bonds.

The jail bonds received the treatment to which they have become accustomed at Wednesday's election, but there will be a new jail and by a direct tax.

Every member of the county commission is in favor of this method, so it is more than probable that this year will see the beginning of a new jail.

The present jail, especially in the winter months, is a perfect black hole. It is in a worse condition now than ever before. Four years ago the grand jury declared that the jail was too small and was absolutely unfit for human beings to remain in.

The report was exceedingly complete and pointed out the various defects in the sanitation and the building proper. The county commissioners took it up, but no action was taken until about two years ago. An effort was made to put out bonds, but the people did not want the money raised in that way.

In the meantime the various grand juries visited the jail and found that its condition was growing worse and worse. The reports showed the jail to be in a condition bordering on horrible. Money was appropriated by the commissioners to remedy a few of the most glaring needs and it was pushed up. Other grand juries came along and denounced the jail as a disgrace to civilization; as a pesthole; as unfit for occupancy.

A second effort was made by the commissioners to have a jail built by the bond plan, but again the people failed to vote the requisite two-thirds majority in favor of the bonds. In the meantime, four years from the first report, Fulton county has increased in population, and the increase in the number of criminals has corresponded. The jail was built twenty-five years ago, when there was about 40,000 people in Fulton county. Now there are at least 150,000 people.

The commissioners have nearly quadrupled the jail, but the accommodations for the prisoners have not been changed except by an addition, which is given up entirely to United States prisoners. It is not the end of the law that because a man is accused or condemned of a crime that he is to be confined where his life will be in jeopardy on account of the unhealthiness of his place of imprisonment.

Soon after the bonds were defeated last year the condition of the jail was such that the grand jury again voted to appropriate another sum of money for patch work. This bettered the condition but little, and the grand jury reported again that the jail was unworthy of Fulton county and should be torn down for another and larger one. The county commissioners, the old board—were every one in favor of a new jail and thought that the most desirable medium would be bonds. An election was to occur on January 2, 1894, and they declared for another election on the part of the commissioners. The members, including those who are serving this year, stated that it would be the last time this question would be put before the people.

The result of the bond election on last Wednesday is a matter of record. The bonds were receive one-sixth of the registered vote.

How the Defeat is Construed.

The county commissioners do not construe the vote on the bonds as meaning that the people do not want a new jail. The new jail is a necessity and the vote against the bonds does not remove that fact. The commissioners voted for a new jail. There has not been a direct vote on the proposition that a new jail is necessary.

There are two methods by which money for a new jail could be raised and both of these were open to the commissioners. One was through the medium of bonds and the other by a direct tax. The bonds could not be issued without first giving the people an opportunity to say whether or not they wanted them. After the question was thoroughly discussed the board decided that the easiest and most satisfactory method of securing the money was by means of bonds.

It was decided that the amount of bonds should be \$150,000, bearing interest at 4% per cent. At the end of the first twenty years it was provided that \$15,000 per year of the principal should be removed and at the end of thirty years every bond would have been retired and not one mill of extra tax have been placed upon the people. The bonds are not satisfactory to the people and they voted them down.

The Jails Will Be Built.

The commissioners are now determined to build a jail and conceive it as their duty to raise the money for that purpose. There remains but one method and that is the direct tax. Every member of the board that has expressed himself is in favor of a jail. The people are in favor of it and the demands of the community are such that a two-thirds majority cast the bonds would be lost. This is the law, though it does appear unfair on the surface.

The grand juries have been condemning the present jail and the commissioners are not doing in mind but that it is in Fulton county or any other county. Fulton county has outgrown the present jail; I refer simply to size. The ventilation, sanitation and sleeping accommodations of the present jail are painfully inadequate to the demands upon it. A new jail has been an absolute necessity for several years.

"I am in favor of starting a new jail tomorrow if such a thing were possible. I am in favor of a direct tax for the same reason of having a jail. I believe that one can arrange with some big jail building firm to build one and accept the jail in three parts with a year's time between each payment. This would make the tax lighter that it would be to put it all on the shoulders of the people. When we make the tax rate, before we contract for the jail, I hope not, however, as I want to see a new jail right away."

Commissioner Spalding Is Outspoken.

Commissioner Spalding, who is very desirous of the new members of the board, is very decided

in his views on the jail question. In speaking of the matter Wednesday he said:

"As I understand it, the people have never repudiated the idea of a new jail, nor has any one ever disputed the necessity of one. The defeat of the jail bonds will mean nothing as to the building of a new jail or a new prison. It simply shows that the people do not care for bonds issued for the purpose of building a jail."

"The necessity exists and, as a county commissioners, it is my duty to see that a remedy is applied. There is another means of raising money for a new jail and that is by a direct tax. I am in favor of a direct tax. I will vote for it when it comes up before the board for action. A new jail must be built and will be built this year."

Commissioner Adair's Splendid Views

The youngest member of the new board is Commissioner Forrest Adair, who is among the very first of Atlanta's enterprising business men. He has seen the necessity for a new jail and regrets the defeat of the bonds.

"We must assuredly in favor of a new jail," said Commissioner Adair. "The defeat of the bonds will mean to me that the people do not desire to build the jail with bonds."

The professor says: "Life and death are serious subjects, and the greatest crime man can be guilty of is to receive trifles in exchange for his soul."

"The professor believes that the average human life should be three score years and ten, and that by the use of his little sugar pellets people should ward off disease and die only of natural causes."

"In order that every one may have an opportunity to buy Munyon's Cure, Professor Munyon has placed them at the remarkably low price of 25 cents per vial, thus putting them within the reach of all. The remedies are prepared on new and scientific principles, are pleasant to take, absolutely harmless, relieve almost instantaneous and completely cure the most obstinate cases."

"A valuable book, 'Guide to Health,' can be had of any druggist free, which intelligence will be of great value to anyone who has any one cure themselves."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 2 hours and cure in a month. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure soothes and heals the afflicted parts and restores them to health. No failure; a cure guaranteed.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure quickly cures pains in the back, loins or groins and all forms of kidney disease.

Munyon's Skin Cures eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cathartic insures a free and natural movement of the bowels without any form of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Herbs are guaranteed to cure asthma in two minutes.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Nervous Cure restores over-worked and overstrained nerves to a healthy condition. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure removes headache. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price 25 cents.

No matter what the disease is or how many doctors have failed to cure you, ask your druggist for a 25-cent vial of one of Munyon's cures. If you are not benefited your money will be refunded.

Total Vote in the County.

The vote by wards was published in yesterday's paper, but the country precincts were not. The results were made available and given to the commissioners for a candidate in the twelve counties.

The commissioners had a meeting at the court house, 22, 23, 24 and 25 against them.

County Attorney Rosier Was Present as a Commissioner.

The result as announced in yesterday's Constitution showed the defeat of the bonds and as a consequence there were only two more than the county commissioners present at the 12 o'clock meeting yesterday to receive the votes on the bonds.

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In Olden Times.

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is known that Syrup of Fig is a permanently curative and constitutionally well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

An Explanation.

We advertised that we would not sell revolvers after January 1st, our reason being that our license, which cost us \$100 to renew, was suspended. We did not and had decided not to renew it.

We however find upon investigation that the license has been reduced to \$5 and now covers revolver also.

We give up our cartridge trade we have received our license and will continue selling both revolver and pistol at wholesale and retail and solicit the patronage of any one wanting these goods.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

jan 2-1t

A. L. Luckie

Lucky

W. E. Tanner

GEORGE S. BARKER

W. M. GOODMAN

Secretary.

GOLDEN CHAIN.

Members of Atlanta Lodge No. 5, Order of Golden Chain, will call on Harry Krouse, 20 Peachtree street, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, to pay their assessments and dues.

No. 15 must be paid at once if the will stand suspended. No. 15 must be paid on or before January 15th.

G. S. PRIOR, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION.

Members of Franklin Lodge No. 20, National Union, will call on Harry Krouse, 20 Peachtree street, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, to pay their assessments and dues.

No. 15 must be paid at once if the will stand suspended. No. 15 must be paid on or before January 15th.

MEMBERSHIP.

The Atlanta Home Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend to stockholders of 4 per cent, payable on and after January 1st.

JOEL HURT, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Capital City Bank will be held Tues-

day January 8, at 8 o'clock p. m. in the directors' room of the Capital City bank.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent has been declared by the directors, payable on and after January 10th.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

jan 2-1t

A. L. Luckie

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6 REMINGTON!

W. T. CRENSHAW.

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BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS,

Journals, Cash Books, Bindings,

ELECTROTYPEING

Etc., Etc., of

Consult them before placing your orders.

EDUCATIONAL,

RESOLVED :

1-That I will buy only for CASH during '95.

2-That I will buy where I can get the best goods at the lowest price.

3-That Hoyt sells only the best goods and far cheaper than any house in the south.

4-That I will commence January 1st buying from Hoyt and continue during the year.

5-That I will save from 25 to 30 per cent on every dollar's worth of goods by buying them from Hoyt.

Note—You can surely save money by going to

W. R. HOYT,

'Phone 451. 90 Whitehall St.

I WILL CLOSE OUT MY STOCK

OF —

Fall and Winter Goods

At a GREAT REDUCTION for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Call and see me.

PETER DILLARD,

Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Atlanta, Ga. Established 1874.

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